

認知心理學 50 分（每題 2.5 分）※ 注意：請於試卷內之「選擇題作答區」依序作答。

1. Which brain structure is most closely related to addiction?
 - a. Hypothalamus
 - b. Pineal gland
 - c. Nucleus accumbens
 - d. Subcoeruleus
2. Why is slow-wave sleep named as such based on an EEG recording during this stage?
 - a. Slow-amplitude spikes of sound activity
 - b. Low-frequency, high-amplitude cycles of activity
 - c. High-frequency cycles of activity
 - d. Asynchronous, high-frequency activity
3. Which of the following is most typical of NREM dreams?
 - a. You remember all the details of your dream.
 - b. You dream about being in a dream.
 - c. You remember that you had been dreaming, but the memory is not vivid.
 - d. You clearly recall having a lucid dream.
4. According to the activation-synthesis hypothesis, dreams are:
 - a. Fulfillments of the wishes of the dreamer
 - b. Primarily negative emotions
 - c. Experienced only during non-REM sleep
 - d. The result of random activation throughout the cortex
5. What triggers the transitions between sleep stages, and what part of the brain is responsible for REM sleep?
 - a. The pons; basal forebrain
 - b. Hypocretin in the hypothalamus; pons
 - c. The hypothalamus; basal forebrain
 - d. The pineal gland; pons
6. If you have loud snoring and frequently wake up gasping for air, your symptoms most likely indicate:
 - a. Sleep apnea
 - b. Prosopagnosia
 - c. Sleep-state misperception
 - d. Insomnia
7. According to the levels-of-processing theory, which of the following would lead to the deepest level of encoding?
 - a. Memorizing a phone number by repeating it
 - b. Visualizing a scene related to the phone number
 - c. Writing the phone number down several times
 - d. Considering the meaning or significance of the phone number
8. If you're debating with your friend about whether you both perceive the color of an apple in the same way, the discussion centers around:
 - a. Qualia
 - b. Objectivity
 - c. The easy problem of consciousness
 - d. color-blind phenomena

見背面

9. A split-brain patient is so named because his or her _____ has been severed in order to limit the severity of seizures.
- Thalamus
 - Cerebellum
 - Frontal lobe
 - Corpus callosum
10. What do split-brain experiments show?
- Speaking requires two connected hemispheres
 - The left hemisphere is less dominant and non-verbal
 - The right hemisphere cannot process information
 - Consciousness isn't dependent on the language center
11. Which part of the hypothalamus is responsible for regulating circadian rhythms?
- Posterior portion
 - Suprachiasmatic nucleus
 - Anterior portion
 - Lateral section
12. Narcolepsy is primarily caused by a deficiency in which type of receptors?
- Dopamine
 - Serotonin
 - Hypocretin
 - Acetylcholine
13. Sleep paralysis is related to:
- Lucid dream
 - Sudden urges to sleep
 - Accumulation of sleep debt
 - Falling asleep or awakening
14. Which of the following is an example of episodic memory?
- Remembering how to ride a bike
 - Remembering your first day of school
 - Knowing that $2+2=4$
 - Understanding the concept of gravity
15. MDMA (ecstasy) can trigger depression during withdrawal because it affects:
- Endorphins
 - Serotonin
 - Norepinephrine
 - Dopamine
16. Psychoactive drugs that help stimulate receptor sites in the brain are classified as _____, while those that block receptor site stimulation are classified as _____.
- Agonists; antagonists
 - Antagonists; agonists
 - Neuromodulators; agonists
 - Antagonists; neuromodulators
17. Repeating and maintaining information in short-term memory is called:
- Repetition
 - Rehearsal
 - Priming
 - Recall

18. Naming as many friends' names as you can requires you to engage in:
 - a. Cued recall
 - b. Memory reconsolidation
 - c. Named recall
 - d. Free recall
19. The tendency for our memories to incorporate false details that align with the real details of an event is known as the:
 - a. False-real effect
 - b. Interference effect
 - c. Detail phenomenon
 - d. Misinformation effect
20. The term _____ refers to memory for information that can be expressed verbally, while _____ refers to memory for information that aids in task performance.
 - a. Declarative; nondeclarative
 - b. Nondeclarative; episodic
 - c. Episodic; semantic
 - d. Procedural; declarative

發展心理學 50 分 ※ 注意：請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」作答，並應註明作答之題號。

1. 台灣的低生育率對於兒少發展有何影響？詳細說明至少三個可能受影響之面向。(15分)
2. 青少年是否有能力因應心理壓力？這個能力可能會受到哪些因素之影響？詳細說明三個可能的心理因素。(15分)
3. 詳細說明三個動作或知覺發展(motor or perceptual development)與社會情緒發展(socio-emotional development)相關的例子。(15分)
4. 說明您最近最關心與發展心理學有關的社會議題，並說明發展心理學扮演之角色。(5分)

試題隨卷繳回